

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FINAL EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 2019

SET A

CLASS XII

Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
	PART - A	
1.	JM. Ojha	1
2.	A. Componential	1
3.	B. Rajas guna	1
4.	False	1
5.	C. Defense mechanism	1
6.	A. Primary appraisal	1
7.	C. Hans seyle	1
8.	True	1
9.	D. Michenbaum	1
10.	Delusions of persecution	1
11.	C. ADHD	1
12.	B. Diffusion of responsibility	1
13.	Logotherapy	1
14.	Autism	1
15.	True	1
16.	False	1
17.	B. Cohesiveness	1
	PART - B	
18.	Approaches of Intelligence are two types i. Psychometric approach ii. Information processing approach	2
19.	Self-control refers to delay or deferring the gratification of needs for some time period. The various ways of self-control are i. Observation of your own behaviour ii. Self- instruction iii. Self-reinforcement Roza, vrat, fasting are religious techniques.	2
20.	The personality of Arjun is Hardiness. According to Kobasa people with more stress and less sickness have 3 characteristics control, commitment and challenge and all the above 3 c's together known as hardiness. (To be explained in detail)	2

	<p align="center">(OR)</p> <p>Psychoneuroimmunology is a branch of study, it studies the effect of stress on immune system and also it studies the links between mind-brain and immune system.</p>	
21.	<p>Pro-social behaviour is similar to altruism, it refers to helping the poor and the needy without expecting anything in return. It is affected by different factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inborn tendency ii. Learning iii. Culture 	2
	PART - C	
22.	<p>Impression formation is a process of influencing some one and forming a positive image in the mind of another person.</p> <p>The steps in impression formation are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Selection ii. Organization iii. Inference. 	3
23.	<p>The factors responsible for healing are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Therapeutic alliance or relationship ii. Therapist related factors iii. Client related factors iv. Nonspecific factors 	3
24.	<p>Compliance is a process and it is an indirect form of social influence. Compliance refers to the way how an individual makes a request to someone and executes it.</p> <p>The three techniques of compliance are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foot in the door technique ii. Deadline technique iii. Door in the face technique <p align="center">(OR)</p> <p>Obedience is the direct form of social influence, it refers to compliance shown towards a person in authority. people obey others even obedience is harmful to them due to various reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of responsibility ii. Due to situations and events iii. To get some benefits or privileges <p align="center">(To be explained in detail)</p>	3
	PART - D	
25.	<p>The Triarchic Theory of Intelligence was proposed by Robert Sternberg who viewed intelligence as the ability to adapt, to shape and select environment to accomplish one's goals and those of one's society and culture. According to this theory, there are three different types of intelligence. This theory of intelligence represents the information processing approach to intelligence.</p>	4

	i. Componential intelligence ii. Contextual intelligence iii. Experiential intelligence (To be explained in detail)	
26.	The very well-known self-report measures are i. MMPI –II ii. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire iii. Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire.	4
27.	People join in groups due to various reasons: i. Security ii. Status iii. Satisfaction of psychological and social needs iv. Goal achievement v. Self-esteem vi. Sharing knowledge and information Group forming stages are Forming – Storming – Norming – Performing - Adjourning	4
28.	Life skills are abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. Our ability to cope depends on how well we are prepared to deal with and counterbalance everyday demands, and keeps equilibrium in our lives. i. Assertiveness ii. Time management iii. Rational thinking iv. Improving relationship v. Self – care vi. Overcoming unhelpful habits	4
29.	Mood disorders are of four types. Depression Major Depressive disorder Mania Bipolar – I & II <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> Dissociative disorders are four types Dissociative amnesia Dissociative fugue	4

	Dissociative identity disorder Depersonalization (To be explained in detail)	
30.	<p>Anxiety is usually defined as a diffuse, vague and very unpleasant feeling of fear and apprehension. There are various types of anxiety disorders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Generalized anxiety disorder ii. Panic disorder iii. Phobias iv. Separation anxiety disorder <p>(OR)</p> <p>Somatic symptom and related Disorders are conditions in which there are physical symptoms in the absence of a physical disease. The individual has psychological difficulties and complains of physical symptoms, for which there is not biological cause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Somatic symptom disorder ii. Conversion disorder iii. Illness anxiety disorder 	4
	PART - E	
31.	<p>Principles involved in behaviour therapy are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Positive reinforcement ii. Negative reinforcement iii. Aversive conditioning iv. Systematic desensitization v. principle of reciprocal inhibition vi. Token economy <p>(OR)</p> <p>Cognitive therapy of Aaron beck need to be applied and explained in a</p>	6

	<p>balanced way in this question.</p> <p>Analysis of the client through interview and simple clarifications with questioning</p> <p>Dysfunctional cognitive structures analysis.</p>	
32.	<p>Stereotypes are the cognitive component of an attitude. Whereas prejudice is the extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Learning ii. Scapegoating iii. Strong social identity and in group bias iv. Kernel of truth v. Self-fulfilling prophecy <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Cognitive consistency is a concept related to balancing of attitude in a system and the cognitive consistency theories of attitude change are.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Concept of balance theory – Fritz Heider ii. Cognitive dissonance theory – Leon Festinger 	6